

Everyone agrees that Albuquerque needs that Asphalt boulevard to the University. Now's the time to build it.

TENT Makers in Denver wanted to know if Wiley was promoting the world's greatest circus.

The Evening Herald

EVEN A liberal banker might be shocked if asked to loan a billion dollars without security.

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ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1915.

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ENGLAND HAS LOST DAILY AVERAGE OF 1,500 MEN SINCE 31ST OF MAY

Three Hundred and Eighty-One Thousand Terrible Total of War's Cost to Britain in Human Life.

RUSSIA PINS HOPE ON RESULTS IN GALICIA

Admitted That Advances of Hindenburg Toward Petrograd Are Alarming and Communications Threatened.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) London, Sept. 14 (1:10 p. m.)—Official announcement was made today in the house of commons that the total of British war casualties up to August 21 was 241,982 officers and men killed, wounded or missing.

Detained figures of the casualties are announced as follows: Killed and died of wounds—officers, 1,955; other ranks, 20,992. Wounded—officers, 2,913; other ranks, 241,988. Missing—officers, 1,591; other ranks, 15,466.

These figures refer to the army alone. The navy says that the total casualties from shipwreck during the last seven days amounted to 184.

During this period there have been no fewer than five air raids on England, the first being on Tuesday night, resulting in 56 casualties. The second, on the following night, when there were 10 victims. The third and fourth were both fatal. Yesterday's attack took four victims, bringing the total for the five raids to 158.

Losses of the British army during the summer were somewhat smaller than in April and May. This is probably accounted for by the comparative quietness along the Franco-Belgian front. It may be assumed that the heaviest proportion of losses was at the Verdun battle.

The last previous statement of the total of British casualties was made by Premier Asquith on June 9. It gave a total of 245,000 up to May 31. The losses from that time up to August 21 are therefore shown to have been 123,982, a daily average of about 1,500. In the two months before the end of May, the period covered in the preceding announcement, the losses averaged roughly about 2,000 a day.

London, Sept. 14 (1:10 p. m.)—Another German air raid was made over the east coast of England last night, but so far as appears there were no casualties and no damage was done.

A single Zeppelin was the raiding air craft, according to the official announcement, which read: "A Zeppelin visited the east coast last night. Bombs were dropped. Anti-aircraft guns fired and no hostile action was taken."

"So far as can be ascertained there were no casualties and no damage was done."

London, Sept. 14 (1:10 p. m.)—A French Marshal told Hindenburg's offensive near Delme, where the railroad leading from Viller to Petrograd has been reached, again menacing the railway connecting with the Russian capital.

The comparative success in other sectors, which the Russians have gained in the last fortnight, however, causes the capital to regard the latest threat against it with no great alarm.

As their latest attack in eastern Galicia, the Russians are reported to have penetrated Austro-German trenches in the face of an exceptionally heavy artillery fire.

"To the north the Russians are withdrawing slowly from the dangerous Nemen station, opposite the German advance merely in stubborn rear-guard action."

The tremendous duel of big guns still marks operations along the Franco-Belgian and Italian fronts except for occasional shifting to rear advanced trenches where is little infantry activity on either side.

From the near east come reports that the Turks are firing villages on the Asiatic shore of the Dardanelles and it is suggested that they are preparing to abandon the straits. It is also reported that the Turkish shore batteries on the Asiatic side of the straits have been almost reduced to silence.

ROMANIAN SITUATION NOT IMMEDIATELY MENACING
Athens, Sept. 12 (via Paris, Sept.

Today's War Summary

Landings of additional large bodies of British and French troops on the Gallipoli peninsula are reported from Mytilene.

Paris hears that the allied fleet has allowed Turkish batteries on the Asiatic coast in the Dardanelles which were able to reach camps of the expeditionary forces with their fire, and that steady progress is being made against the Turks on the peninsula.

The current official statement from Constantinople mentions only artillery firing through which the Turks claim to have driven off hostile warships and to have broken up infantry formations near Anatolia and Seddul Bahr.

Tectonic demands that supplies for the Turks be allowed to pass through Rumania and various moves made supposedly in connection with these demands attracts attention to the Balkan situation.

A partial mobilization of Rumanian troops has been ordered to meet the concentration of Austrian forces in Transylvania, according to reports from Athens. It is understood in Sofia that Germany has demanded permission for the passage of Austro-German troops through Rumanian territory and the delivery of Transylvania of various supplies engaged amounting to \$10,000,000. The tension of the Balkan situation is reported in Athens to be bringing Greece, Rumania and Serbia to consider joint action in case of an Austro-German attack on Rumania. Bulgaria is said not to be included in the negotiations in view of the Russo-Bulgarian agreement.

Discussion of changes in the Russian cabinet has been revived with the return of Premier Gorev from the headquarters of Emperor Nicholas. The broad program of the new liberal majority in the duma for reform legislation is considered entirely by the government. Petrograd advises state.

British casualties in the war up to August 21 were 241,982 officers and men killed, wounded or missing. It was officially announced in the house of commons today. The figures show losses of 123,982, or a daily average of about 1,500. Since May 31, when the last previous announcement was made, the latest proportion of casualties is assumed to have been made in the Dardanelles.

French guns still are hammering heavily at the German trenches, particularly along the northern end of the line and in the Argonne.

German barracks at Chatelet in the Argonne and at Longueval, north of Ypres, as well as a railroad junction near Morpion, have been bombarded by French artiller.

London, Sept. 14 (1:10 p. m.)—The situation on the Russian frontier is not considered immediately menacing by persons in official circles here, especially in view of the fact that Rumania is not yet fully prepared for contingencies. The treaty of the situation has prompted steps, however, for a closer understanding between Greece, Rumania and Serbia with a view to eventual action in the event of an Austro-German attack. Bulgaria has not been included in these negotiations, but it was suggested that the Russo-Bulgarian and that Bulgaria will not accept an agreement finally has been signed that Bulgaria will not accept German conclusions.

CHANGES IN RUSSIAN CABINET NOW EXPECTED

Petrograd, Sept. 14 (1:10 p. m.)—Premier Gorev has returned from his visit to the headquarters of Emperor Nicholas, where he went to discuss with the emperor the program of reform legislation put forward by the new liberal majority in the duma. The viewpoint of the government is that the presentation of such a broad scheme is premature.

Discussion of changes in the ministry has been revived.

DETECTIVE USED TO TRY OUT POWER OF THE MILITARY COURT

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Denver, Sept. 14.—A. W. Crooks, a detective employed by the United Mine Workers of America, today was forcibly arrested on a body attachment issued by the military court at Denver, investigating charges against national guard officers.

Crooks was arrested in a lobby of a hotel. When officers of the court prepared to take him to the state house, C. E. Friend, his attorney, started on a motorcycle for the West Side court, to use for a writ of habeas corpus for his release.

The meeting at the hotel was by appointment. Crooks had accepted service yesterday of a subpoena ordering him to appear before the military court at 10 o'clock today. At the same time he said he would refuse to obey the summons, but that he would be at the hotel at 11 o'clock ready to be arrested.

OPENLY ADMITTED CONSCRIPTION CONSIDERED BY THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT

Premier Asquith Announces Matter Will Be Presented to Parliament for Debate When Conclusion Reached.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS DELAYED TO TOMORROW

Expected Then That Premier in Asking New War Credit Will Review Fully Nation's War and Financial Status.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) London, Sept. 14 (2:10 p. m.)—Official admission that the cabinet is seriously debating the subject of conscription was made publicly for the first time in the house of commons this afternoon.

The subject was raised when the motion for adjournment was made. It was brought up by both the opponents and advocates of conscription. Premier Asquith finally arose and announced:

"This is not a matter which has escaped the attention of the government. When the government, without undue delay, and with the due deliberation which the gravity of the subject demands, have arrived at their conclusion they will be presented to the house and will then become the subject of parliamentary discussion."

The premier explained that the question of the best way in which this country should meet the call to bring the war to a successful conclusion had become a matter of public controversy. He hoped there would be no further debate on this subject for the present.

The unusual interest centering in the conscription movement was shown by the large attendance today, and the more important matters, which are attracting public attention were postponed until tomorrow. It is understood Premier Asquith will then move a new vote of credit, and will utilize the occasion to give the country a general review of the military and financial situation.

The question of defense against airship raids was brought up in the house of commons, an attempt being made to introduce Thomas J. McManis, financial secretary of the automobile. Mr. McManis, who was a member of the house of commons, was asked to introduce a bill for export to Great Britain and France and possibly Russia. To fix the amount of this loan at as nearly a billion dollars as possible.

In case the committee should fail in its plan, it was said, wholesale curtailment of American exports would ensue.

GOVERNMENT WILL NEITHER APPROVE NOR DISAPPROVE

Washington, Sept. 14.—From high official quarters it was learned today that the United States government neither would approve nor disapprove the loan which is being negotiated by representatives of the European allies in this country.

The projected loan is regarded by high officials purely as a commercial credit not differing from other commercial transactions in war supplies which are permitted under domestic and international law. There is every indication, it is learned, that the Washington government will take no steps either to express its views formally on the loan or otherwise to exert its influence in the matter. Officials in touch with the German financial interests in this country do not look for any protest from the German government in case the Anglo-French loan is financed. It was pointed out that Germany has done what amounts to the same thing herself, attention being called to the fact that out of \$10,000,000 borrowed by Germany without restriction, \$5,000,000 of bonds are being held by subscribers here as an investment despite Germany's offer to liquidate the debt.

GOVERNMENT WILL SEEK TO BREAK DOWN ALIBI EVIDENCE

Cotnam, Texas, Sept. 14.—With the prospect that their evidence might be concluded today, the defense in the election bonds trials in the United States district court here introduced today more character witnesses for County Judge W. E. Thion and the forty other defendants, and witnesses whose testimony was intended to prove alibi for several of those on trial.

It was learned today that the government has been submitting witnesses to be used in refuting the defense's alibi. These witnesses will be put on the stand to attack the alibi submitted by the defense that a number of men charged with fraud in the Mexican quarter premiums were elsewhere on election day last November.

BILLION DOLLARS WITH SECRECY PROPOSAL OF ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION

American Financial World Staggered by Nervy Nature of Accommodation Sought by Allies.

AMERICAN SECURITIES EXPECTED AS BASIS

Wholesale Withdrawal of War Orders Threatened Should This Nation Fail to Provide Huge Loan.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) New York, Sept. 14.—The report that the Anglo-French financial commission contemplates borrowing a billion dollars here without collateral of any sort and solely on government notes of Great Britain and France overshadowed all other topics in the financial section today.

Heretofore the opinion has prevailed that Great Britain and France would secure the proposed multimillion loan by American securities, dollar for dollar, or by some other acceptable form of collateral. All calculations of American financiers prior to the commission's arrival here have been based on that assumption.

It was the consensus of financial opinion that the commission would find its task tremendously more difficult than would be the case were the proposed credit loan secured by collateral of American bonds and stock, as first suggested.

Whether a strict interpretation of American neutrality would permit the issuance of a straight commercial loan on bonds of two of the allied warring nations was a topic of considerable conjecture. The belief prevailed that the administration at Washington would not interfere.

In brief, the reported plan of the commission, as far as it could be called a plan in the present somewhat nebulous nature of the commission's program, was as follows:

The establishment here of a huge credit loan from the proceeds of which would be paid all bills for export to Great Britain and France and possibly Russia.

To fix the amount of this loan at as nearly a billion dollars as possible.

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ARBITRATION NOT IN ISSUE WITH GERMANY OVER SINKING OF THE ARABIC

High Government Official Asserts Today What This Government Requires from Germany Is Disavowal.

AMBASSADOR SEES PROOFS OF GUILT

Evidence Said to Have Been Shown Bernstorff Proving Finally That Liner Could Not Have Seen Submarine.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Berlin, Sept. 14 (1:10 p. m., via London, 6:10 p. m.)—The German government, in a note from the foreign office to Ambassador Gerard delivered at noon today, made a qualified disclaimer of responsibility for the sinking of the steamship Hesperia. On the face of the evidence thus far at hand the government is satisfied that the Hesperia was not sunk by a German submarine.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Formal claim against Germany for indemnity has been filed with Secretary of State Lansing by Philip W. Collier and his wife, Maybelle of this city, who lost all their possessions in the sinking of the Arabic, upon which they were passengers.

Washington, Sept. 14.—The American government is not yet willing to discuss with Germany the question of arbitration in connection with the sinking of the Arabic. It was stated today by a high government official that "the question of arbitration is not in issue."

It was explained authoritatively that what the American government first wants is a disavowal of the attack on the Arabic. Afterwards it was indicated the American government may be willing to arbitrate the question of indemnity.

Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, has communicated the view of the American government to Berlin and it is expected that he will receive a reply within the next week or ten days.

The United States is disposed to give him full opportunity to impress the Berlin government with the view of President Wilson as disclosed to him yesterday by Secretary Lansing.

While officials realize that the situation is grave, they are hopeful that when Berlin learns of the facts in full possession of the state department the act will be disavowed. The department has given Count von Bernstorff full opportunity to communicate with his government and Secretary Lansing has promised him to afford every facility for reporting the American view.

It was said today that the ambassador and the secretary yesterday discussed entirely the question of disavowal.

It was learned that the ambassador had the opportunity to examine a mass of evidence gathered by the United States government giving in technical detail the position of the Arabic, the British steamer Dumbly and the German submarine up to and including the time the torpedoes were fired which destroyed both vessels.

The proof offered is understood to be chiefly that the German submarine was at night miles to the Arabic when firing torpedoes and that the liner could not see the submarine because of the darkness of night. It was pointed out that the evidence in Berlin will have on the point of view of the German government.

COTTON EXPORTS SHOW HEAVY GAIN OVER LAST YEAR

Washington, Sept. 14.—Cotton used during August was 461,486 bales, exclusive of lintless, compared with 280,658 bales in August last year, the census bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand August 31 in consuming establishments was 1,188,196 bales, against 815,573 a year ago, and in public stores at the compresses 1,626,281 bales against 546,924 a year ago. Exports were 162,721 bales, against 21,210 a year ago. Imports were 15,959 bales against 27,051 a year ago.

DUMBA ANGRY OVER PREMATURE DISCLOSURE OF REQUEST FOR RECALL

Gives Formal Statement to Associated Press Today in Which He Says He Will Make Personal Report.

CASE OF ARCHIBALD UNDER DISCUSSION

Officers of Department of Justice in Conference on Disposition of Correspondent Who Carried Dispatches

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) London, Sept. 14.—The Austro-Hungarian ambassador, Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, today announced that he had requested his foreign office to recall him on leave of absence in order that he might make a personal report on the situation in the United States which resulted in a request by the United States government for his recall.

In authorizing the Associated Press to make the above announcement, Dr. Dumba expressed indignation that the text of his message to the Austro-Hungarian minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Burian, already had become public without his consent or knowledge.

In view of "the situation," he said, he probably would not make public a statement of his position at this time but would, however, have something to say through the Austrian press when he reached Vienna. He declared he had communicated with his government in the only way open to him, and was much embarrassed because his message was known in this country before it reached the only person for whom it was intended.

Dr. Dumba added that he could not tell exactly when he would leave this country, but preparations for his accommodations were now being made through New York agents. Mrs. Dumba will leave London tomorrow for Washington where she plans to stay about a week. Then she will rejoin the ambassador at New York and they will sail as soon as possible. Passage will be obtained on a Dutch or Norwegian steamer.

"I may say," Dr. Dumba added, "that I have sent this message to our minister for foreign affairs: 'I beg your excellency to recall me on leave of absence for personal report.'"

"This was a purely official message and now for the first time I authorize its publication. It was sent from the embassy by the only means which I had to communicate with my government, and to my astonishment it has become public, though not through the Associated Press, to whom I had planned to give a formal statement when I was prepared to do so."

LAW OFFICERS DISCUSS CASE OF ARCHIBALD

Washington, Sept. 14.—United States District Attorney Marshall of New York, who will have direct charge of any proceedings taken against James P. J. Archibald, the American newspaper man detained abroad with Dr. Dumba's communications to the Austrian government, had a long conference today with Assistant Attorney General Warren and A. Brooke Blaski, chief of the bureau of investigation of the department of justice.

Mr. Marshall denied that the conference concerned the possible detention of Archibald when he returned to the United States from Holland. Warren said that the case was discussed only to the extent that he told Marshall that when the department concludes its investigation it will forward the facts to his office and then decide whether there is ground for presentment to a federal grand jury.

The investigation under way but not complete. Pending that time no further action is expected.

Marshall's visit, officials said, was in connection with passport trouble which have been committed in recent months in New York.

WYOMING TOWN INUNDED BY FLOOD OF OIL

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Greybull, Wyo., Sept. 14.—The business section of Greybull is being flooded by oil from a such a source brought in late yesterday, the center of the town. Efforts to control the flow have been unsuccessful and the oil is forming a lake.

PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON MEXICO ASSEMBLES SATURDAY

Illness of One of Conferees Causes Postponement Until End of Week and Session in New York City.

EXPECTED DEFINITE PROGRAM WILL RESULT

Tucson Has Rumor of Revolutionary Movement Along Arizona Border; Texas Situation Fails to Improve.

(By Evening Herald Special Wire) Washington, Sept. 14.—Instructions issued months ago urging American citizens in Mexico to leave the country have been renewed to Americans in Sonora, Chihuahua and other northern states where military advances and border disturbances now make conditions extra hazardous. State department officials denied reports that the order had reference to this government's future course toward Mexico.

Guaymas, Mexico, Sept. 14.—(By radio to San Diego, Cal.)—Mounted Yaqui Indians forced the Yaqui river at Chumameco, an Indian village fifty miles from here, today and invaded the lands of the Richardson Construction company, menacing the residents. The nearest American aid is the cruiser Chattanooga, stationed here.

Washington, Sept. 14.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the Pan-American conference on the Mexican situation which was to have been convened here tomorrow will not be held until Saturday and that it will be in New York City.

The change in plan, he said, was not due to any development in the general situation but to illness of one of the conferees.

No decision has as yet been reached by the Washington government as to the next steps in the situation now that replies have been received from all the fictional leaders, but the expectation is that after the session of the Pan-American conference a definite announcement of the program to be pursued will be made.

Villa's action in sending Roque Gonzalez Garza, General Felipe Angeles and probably Diaz Lombardo, his minister of foreign relations to Washington, is said to have been decided upon because of a probability of a conference over Mexican affairs, as a result of the Pan-American conference here tomorrow.

Just how Carranza's suggestion that the Pan-American conference appoint delegates to confer on Mexico's international affairs will be worked out is not apparent.

The battleships Kearsage and Kentucky were ordered to Vera Cruz today to relieve the Louisiana and the New Hampshire, which joined the Atlantic fleet. The Kearsage and Kentucky now are at Philadelphia and will sail this week.

CARRANZA FORCES WHIP BANDITS NEAR VERIA CRUZ

Washington, Sept. 14.—Carranza forced have defeated bandits in three battles in the last three days between Orizaba and Vera Cruz.

The Isthmian railroad at Orizaba state department, reports say, is being guarded by 5,000 troops.

El Paso, Texas, Sept. 14.—Edward Ledwidge, joint commissary agent of the Mexico Northwestern railway, the El Paso Mining company and the Madera Company, Ltd., and all Pearson corporations, held for \$16,000 ransom by the Chavez brothers, Chihuahua bandits, since Sunday, was liberated early today, according to authoritative advice. Other reports stated that the bandits were being pursued by a detachment of troops of Col. Manuel Chao's command sent from Casas Grandes Sunday night to rescue the captive.

The advice early today did not state whether Ledwidge escaped from the band, was delivered on payment of the ransom or whether he was rescued in a fight with the bandits.

A combination train bearing Chao's troops and a party of Americans with the ransom money is said to have reached Chito this morning but it is believed the foreigners at Chito had anticipated the troops, attacked the bandits and rescued Ledwidge.

BODIES OF THREE MEXICANS FOUR NEAR BROWNVILLE

Brownville, Texas, Sept. 14.—The

(Continued on Page Seven.)